

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

Subject: FW: Revoke DAPL Permit

From: Ann Ewoldt [<mailto:ann.ewoldt@gmail.com>]

Sent: Friday, December 09, 2016 1:12 PM

To: Tormey, Donald [IUB]

Subject: Revoke DAPL Permit

Hello Mr. Tormey,

I urge the IUB to revoke the permit for the Dakota Access Bakken crude oil pipeline as protesters requested earlier this week. The Army Corps of Engineers have denied permits in North Dakota. The IUB needs to follow suit and protect the rights of Iowans as well as protect Iowa's land and natural resources. This is the duty of the IUB and the Iowa government who have been far too lenient with ETP during this project.

Protests of the pipeline persist as well as the lawsuit against the IUB. Address the public's concerns or halt the project.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Ewoldt

On Wed, Nov 30, 2016 at 12:08 PM, Ann Ewoldt <ann.ewoldt@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Mr. Tormey,

This is a follow-up to the voicemail message I left you today. I am an Iowa resident who is deeply concerned about the Dakota Access Pipeline construction through the state and the IUB's involvement in decisions that may be uninformed, misinformed and are certainly ignoring the rights and wishes of a many Iowa residents.

As I'm sure protesters are making you aware a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and a Cost-Benefit Analysis has not been done by the US Army Corps of Engineers. A Cost-Benefit Analysis is more complicated than cost analysis, it considers costs as well as environmental health, social health, public health and if the citizens will benefit from it. Three Federal Agencies have sent letters to the US Army Corps of Engineers (US.ACE) recommending that a full environmental impact statement be done on the whole route of the Bakken pipeline. They are the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Interior, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This should have been done before permitting is given for the Dakota Access pipeline, a Bakken crude oil infrastructure project of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P.

Additionally, I do not understand why a peaceful, fasting protester on your property has been arrested today. Awareness and protest of the Bakken pipeline is growing, and I believe history will not look kindly on those who facilitated the project at the expense of citizen's rights and wishes.

As mentioned in my voicemail, I will continue to call and email to voice my concerns until the IUB formally meets with protesters, as they requested today, and answers their questions.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Ewoldt

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

From: ruth schroeder <jewelryisart@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2016 2:47 PM
To: IUB Customer [IUB]
Subject: Bakker pipeline permit

Please revoke the pipeline permit. It violates Iowa taxpayers rights to safe water, and their right to say no by forcing property owners to be forced to accept eminent domain for private gain.

Ruth Schroeder

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

Subject: FW: Revoke Eminent Domain for the Pipeline

From: kyle sadler [mailto:knockonkyle@gmail.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 07, 2016 6:43 PM

To: Mailquest [IUB]

Cc: hatcher@alumni.beloit.edu

Subject: Revoke Eminent Domain for the Pipeline

Dear Members of the Board,

Please immediately revoke your grant of eminent domain to Energy Transfer Partners for building the Dakota Access Pipeline. You are sanctioning an inherently dangerous and unjust oil pipeline that threatens air and water quality in many states, and violates sacred lands of the Standing Rock Sioux tribe.

You are enabling a company to build an infrastructure that is counter to the current needs of our nation, and denies the overwhelming reality of climate change.

It is my sincere concern that you do your part to stop this tragic event.

Regards,

Kelsey

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on December 9, 2016, HLP-2014-0001

IUB Customer [IUB]

From: iub@iowa.gov on behalf of Tasha Allen <iub@iowa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2016 2:55 PM
To: customer@iowa.gov
Subject: Form submission: Online Complaint

Submitted on Wednesday, November 30, 2016 - 2:55pm

Submitted values are:

==Customer Information:==

Name: Tasha Allen
 Business Name: 1999
 Address: 469 N. Church Street
 City: Waynesboro
 State: PA
 Zip Code: 17268
 Best Way to Contact You: (check all that apply): Email
 Email Address: tca5013@hotmail.com

==Utility Information:==

Utility Name: Other
 If other, please provide company name: general
 Have you contacted the utility about the problem? No
 Do you currently have working utility service? Yes

==General nature of your complaint:==

(check all that apply): Other
 If other, please describe: READ

==Description of Complaint:==

Describe your problem in detail: (Please be sure to include any dates, times, names of persons, or other details that will be helpful to our understanding the problem and seeking resolution.): PLEASE REFER TO ATTACHED LETTER

==Attachments==

Complaint Attachment:

<https://iub.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/webform/complaints/Letter%20to%20banks%20and%20companies%20supporting%20the%20pipeline..pdf>

Dear Sirs and Madams:

Greetings, from Pennsylvania.

As I understand it, your bank has decided to fuel what has come to be known as the DAPL.

As you know, there is quite a protest going on regarding the North Dakota Pipeline. As I understand, how it came to be that the pipeline ended up on Native American land, is that someone decided that it was more convenient to lay the hazardous, oil-carrying pipeline under the water of indigenous people; rather than in Bismark, ND; onto the land of people of non-white origin rather than to devise a plan to implement the renewable resources we have spent years, and decades researching , and developing-- resources we have developed such as solar power, and wind power in order to avoid situations like the one we have in North Dakota, with the DAPL. . We all know who the benefactors are of this pipeline; one, Kelsy Warren, among others, such as yourselves. This action, of supporting the displacement of the rightful owners of the land, is nothing short of an illegal seizure and displacement of an autonomous people for profit.

Kelsy Warren, named by an infamous business magazine, is an "oil tycoon," who lives in Texas—in a neighborhood which still has a "decree" in its books as being an "all-white" neighborhood only, while Warren lives in the lap of luxury, he and others like yourselves, are either directly, or indirectly, involved with the idea that, since the DAPL was too prone to dangerous leakage, and malfunction, that it should be situated in North Dakota—under the only water supply that the people in that area have. One only has to blink an eye to make the connection between where the Dakota pipeline is now situated and its racially-motivated owners and backers.

It is a disgrace that the DAPL, a direct link between racially-motivated voluntary manslaughter of indigenous people, is allowed to go on being built, when it should be abandoned, along with the ideals which brought it into existence in the first place.

I would like to share with you some documents which indicate the physical dangers, other than the racial disparity that it brings to our Indigenous cultures. I will also share with you historical information and the implications thereof, which have long been a part of the reality of how the Indigenous populations of this country have been dishonored, disrespected and mistreated. As of yesterday, I'd read the

evacuation orders of the Sioux, from their own lands, specifically, Turtle Mountain, and all other areas where the DAPL is being laid, in order for this land-scarring pipe to commence being lain. Recently, I have run into several reports which have been written which indicate the dangers of one such a pipeline, specifically the DAPL. I will include it in this letter:



Date: October 28, 2016 To: Jan Hasselman Earthjustice 705 Second Avenue, Suite 203 Seattle, WA 98104 Via email: jhasselman@earthjustice.org Re: Accufacts Review of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Dakota Access Pipeline ("DAPL") I. Summary Accufacts Inc. ("Accufacts") was asked to perform a detailed pipeline technical review of the above EA for the DAPL proposal, including the USACE's mitigated finding of no significant impact. 1 I have concluded that the EA is seriously deficient and cannot support the finding of no significant impact, even with the proposed mitigations. The analysis is incomplete such that potential risks and impacts to the federal areas and waters have not been adequately presented nor evaluated. Important details are missing in the EA. As explained below, the EA understates the risks of pipeline failure and related oil release from this pipeline impacting Lake Oahe and the Missouri River. Additional information, not provided in the EA, is needed to prudently assess this pipeline proposal, as well as to evaluate various key assumptions

and claims that the USACE relies upon in their incomplete mitigation approaches and finding.

This EA specifically focused on two federal flowage easements: one near the upper end of Lake Sakakawea, in Williams County, North Dakota, and the other in federally-owned property at Lake Oahe in Morton and Emmons Counties, North Dakota.² The USACE states that “The EA addresses the purpose and need of the pipeline, as well as the location and method of installation of the pipeline, but the analysis is limited to the effects of allowing the pipeline 1 USACE Digital Library, “Environmental assessment: Dakota Access Pipeline Project, crossings of flowage easements and federal lands,” prepared on behalf of U.S. Army Corp of Engineers – Omaha District, July 2016, at <http://cdm16021.contentdm.oclc.org/...>, p. 1. 2 Ibid. Accufacts Inc. “Clear Knowledge in the Over Information Age” 8040 161st Ave NE, #435 Redmond, WA 98052 Ph (425) 802-1200 Fax (805) 980-4204 kuprewicz@comcast.net Accufacts Inc. Final Page 2 of 10 to cross federal flowage easements near the upper end of Lake Sakakawea, and federally owned lands at Lake Oahe in North Dakota.”³ In analyzing the pipeline technical issues in the EA, Accufacts has determined there are at least four major areas of deficiency in the EA as they relate to potential DAPL future oil spill risks that could impact the above sensitive areas:

1. The EA fails to properly evaluate the impact of the DAPL, including the risk of oil spills, on the federal easements and waters of the United States. 2. The ability to timely remotely identify oil releases are overstated and unsubstantiated. 3. The lack of specific information in the EA strongly suggests deficiencies in the worst case discharge determination that could affect the unusually sensitive areas, and related oil spill response planning. 4. Nondestructive testing for girth weld inspection should clearly specify 100% radiographic testing. Accufacts provides neutral technical evaluation on pipeline matters, based on over 40 years experience in the field and pipeline incident investigation (see Attachment 2, Kuprewicz CV). Accufacts’ major findings and conclusions are discussed in further detail below: II. The EA fails to properly evaluate the impact of the DAPL, including the risk of oil spills, on the federal easements and waters of the United States. While the EA largely focuses on the above identified water crossing activities related to construction HDD, the USACE does not provide appropriate detailed analysis as to the oil spill risks to these sensitive waters,

- either from the specific crossings or from other sections of the pipeline that could release oil that could reach these High Consequence Areas, or HCAs (e.g., unusually sensitive areas, or USAs).⁴ For the DAPL segments that could affect these HCAs, the EA fails to provide sufficient detail to support the finding of low risk with the proposed mitigations.
2. The sources of risks are not prudently explained, and information is not provided in enough detail to permit an independent confirmation of USACE findings. As a result, the level of risk is not adequately justified in the EA. Given the lack of adequate detail and further 3 Ibid. 4 High Consequence Areas, 49CFR§195.450 Definitions. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 3 of 10 explanation, especially given the number of pipeline ruptures following inline inspections coupled with the failure of remote and timely rupture detection by control center personnel in recent years, the EA findings cannot be supported. For example, the EA mentions nearby areas of the pipeline route that are highly susceptible or have high incidence of landslide. While some of this landslide discussion is related to construction site locations for the water crossings, there appear to be other areas of the pipeline located in high landslide risk areas.⁵ The North Dakota Geological Survey has noted for the DAPL “High concentrations of landslides have been mapped in many regions along the proposed route centerline shown in Figure 1 of your document.”⁶ According to the EA, some of these high risk areas are in close proximity to or could affect Lake Oahe. Further analysis and information as to the pipeline’s location in such landslide areas and its potential impacts to the federal crossings and sensitive waterways, should the pipeline fail, must be clearly incorporated into the EA. The EA specifically states, “This strength and ductility effectively mitigates the effects of fault movement, landslides, and subsidence. Therefore, by implementing the mitigation measures presented here, impacts on the pipeline from geologic hazards are expected to be minimal.”⁷ But this conclusory statement is insufficient. Placing pipeline in areas with high risk of landslide is unwise, as even modern steel pipe cannot survive such high abnormal loading threat activity which usually results in pipeline rupture with high rate high volume oil spill releases. Steel tubes (pipelines) cannot bear the extreme loading forces that are associated with massive landslide movements. Statements/inferences in the EA that pipe design/steel/weld properties can mitigate the risks of landslide threat are very misleading, if not downright false.

Landslide activity that could place such severe abnormal loading on pipeline segments where a release could affect the easements, especially the sensitive waterways, needs to be clearly delineated by threat type, prudently evaluated, and risk determinations communicated to permit an independent evaluation of such assertions to assure they are not biased. None of this was done in the EA. Critical to the any determination of pipeline "low risk" is a proper evaluation and requirement to incorporate certain integrity management obligations, well in excess of minimum federal pipeline safety regulations, in mitigations to assure that the pipeline operator is wisely using assessment approaches such as In-line Inspection ("ILI") tools, or "smart pigs," in assessments 5 USACE Digital Library, "Environmental assessment: Dakota Access Pipeline Project, crossings of flowage easements and federal lands," July 2016, pp. 26 & 27. 6 North Dakota Geological Survey Joe Blockland Geologist April 16, 2015 letter to Monica Howard, Director of Environmental Sciences, on Dakota Access, LLC, included in EA. 7 USACE Digital Library, "Environmental assessment: Dakota Access Pipeline Project, crossings of flowage easements and federal lands," July 2016, p. 28. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 4 of 10 to avoid pipe failure, especially rupture from various pipeline threats the ILI tools are intended to identify. The rash of pipeline rupture failures after ILI tool runs raises questions about major gaps in integrity management and related risk management approaches for pipelines, presently codified in federal minimum pipeline safety regulations, if ILI is relied upon to avoid oil release. Additional detail concerning the use of ILI on various threats including identifying action thresholds is warranted, as too much is left to the discretion of the pipeline operator. I have observed that it is not unusual for the pipeline industry to overstate ILI tool effectiveness in identifying certain types of threats to prevent pipeline failure, especially rupture. The EA fails to identify the use of ILI inspection tools and associated trigger parameters that might prevent pipeline failure and releases into sensitive waterways. Failure to incorporate such detail leaves the pipeline open to misuse of ILI tools from overconfident and misleading statements of ILI capabilities. While focused on gas transmission pipelines, but still highly applicable to liquid pipelines, a recent paper should prove helpful in recognizing some of the limitations of ILI tool applications on certain threats to pipelines.⁸ Additional information on those DAPL segments not on the easement, but

that could affect the easements in the event of pipeline failure need to be included in any prudent risk analysis. Additional information beyond that provided in the EA, such as that identified in Section VI below, must be included in any risk evaluation/determination. A more complete and detailed analysis may determine that the current federal easement crossings and pipeline route entering/leaving these federal easements are inappropriate because of potential impacts from off easement locations that could have a much greater impact on the sensitive waterways. For example, since no pipeline can be designed to withstand massive landslide forces, if such a threat exists, the pipeline should be routed out of the landslide threat area. III. The ability to timely remotely identify oil releases are overstated and unsubstantiated. The EA states that "The Operator would utilize a Computational Pipeline Monitoring System (CPM) to monitor the pipeline for leaks. The CPM is a state-of-the-art pipeline monitoring tool and features a real-time transient model that is based on pipeline pressure, flow, and temperature data, which is polled from various field instruments every 6 seconds and updates the model calculations to detect pipeline system variations every 30 seconds. After the system is tuned, this state-of-the-art CPM is capable of detecting leaks down to 1 percent or better of 8 Richard B. Kuprewicz, president Accufacts Inc., "A Review, Analysis and Comment on Engineering Critical Assessment as proposed in PHMSA's Proposed Rule on Safety of Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipelines," prepared for the Pipeline Safety Trust, May 16, 2016. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 5 of 10 the pipeline flow rate within a time span of approximately 1 hour or less and capable of providing rupture detection within 1 to 3 minutes."9 A study performed in 2012 reported that for hazardous liquid pipelines that utilized CPM and SCADA leak detections, "The pipeline controller/control room identified a release occurred around 17% of the time."10 This low success rate for control room remote identification of pipeline release, even ruptures, is consistent with Accufacts' many liquid pipeline failure investigations spanning more than 40 years, especially more recent investigations. Remotely determining pipeline releases, even ruptures, particularly with respect to large rate releases, is difficult for various reasons.

This is especially true if the remote monitoring is generating a large number of false release alarms that tend to train control

room operators to ignore a true release alarm. Pipeline investigation history and PHMSA/NTSB investigation files are filled with pipeline ruptures that released for many hours before they were acknowledged by the control center and appropriate operation/response action taken. 11, 12, 13 Given my many years of experience in this matter, I recommend that if remote detection via SCADA is incorporated, such detection and response should be primarily directed on rupture detection. Leak detection, the smaller rate releases, may be warranted on selective segments of the pipeline, but such efforts complicate the efforts (i.e., generate excessive false alarms) to reliably remotely indicate pipeline release to control room operators. Such a release approach should also clearly identify the measurement equipment, its precision and placement, and important transient analysis (i.e., changes in pipeline operating parameters such as crude oil variations and pump start up and shutdown impacts on parameters being monitored by the release detection system) that would indicate a rupture has most likely occurred. Pressure loss is not the most likely timely indicator of pipeline rupture for the pipeline segment(s) that could impact the sensitive watersheds. Based on my years of experience evaluating pipeline safety and SCADA systems in particular, I find that the EA has failed to provide sufficient information that would support response time 9 USACE Digital Library, "Environmental assessment: Dakota Access Pipeline Project, crossings of flowage easements and federal lands," July 2016, p. 90. 10 Dr. David Shaw, Dr. Martin Phillips, Ron Baker, Eduardo Munoz, Hamood Rehman, Carol Gibson, Christine Mayernik, U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration, "Final Report Leak Detection Study – DTPH56-11-D-000001," December 10, 2013, p. 2-10. 11 NTSB/PAR-02/02 Pipeline Accident Report, "Pipeline Rupture and Subsequent Fire in Bellingham Washington, June 10, 1999," adopted October 8, 2002. 12 NTSB/PAR-12/01 Accident Report, "Enbridge Incorporated Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Rupture and Release Marshall, Michigan July 25, 2010," adopted July 10, 2012. 13 PHMSA Final Order Re: Case # CPF No. 5-2013-5007 to ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, "Concerning July 1, 2011 Silvertip Pipeline Rupture into the Yellowstone River," dated January 23, 2015. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 6 of 10 claims in the EA.

I also place little confidence in efforts attempting to allow for further study for such remote rupture detection as the science and dynamics of such releases should be easy to verify. In fairness, the approach is specific to a particular pipeline, its design/location, the elevation and hydraulic profile, the hydrocarbon moved, and the pipeline operation. Additional information and analysis is needed that would permit an independent verification that the rapid identification mentioned in the EA is even possible for the particular pipeline segments that could release into the unusually sensitive areas. Even if the claimed release detection parameters are true, which is highly unlikely given the lack of more detailed information in the EA, a large volume of oil would still be released before the control room were to take appropriate action. Overstatement of remote response timing in an oil spill understates the risks associated with the pipeline. Section VI lists some of the information that should be included to assist in verifying if the release detection time claims are even reasonable or possible. IV. The lack of specific information in the EA strongly suggests deficiencies in the worst case discharge determination that could affect the unusually sensitive areas and related oil spill response planning. Information concerning the worst case discharge barrels is not verifiable because the value that could reach or impact the federal easements and unusually sensitive areas has not been provided in the public documents associated with the EA. However, the lack of certain additional information, based on my experience, indicates that worst case discharge values are most likely understated.¹⁴ A detailed review of the water intake mitigation measures section in the EA, while incorporating some approaches in excess of minimum federal pipeline safety regulations, do not provide sufficient information to validate any possible worst case values, or the associated oil spill response plan's effectiveness. Basically, for pipelines, worst case release volume is usually driven in pipeline rupture by: 1) the type of oil, 2) pumping rate, 3) time to remotely recognize and react to a possible release, 4) elevation and hydraulic profiles between the upstream and downstream pump stations spanning the sensitive areas, 5) valve placement by milepost, type, and actuation, 6) control room shutdown and isolation procedures (can be dictated by pipeline design), and ¹⁴ USACE Digital Library, "Environmental assessment: Dakota Access Pipeline Project, crossings of flowage easements and federal lands," July 2016, pp. 42 & 43. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 7 of 10 7) land

drainage and proximity to a High Consequence Area. Many of the above key driving variables have not been included or adequately identified or detailed in the EA. While it is important to incorporate oil spill training exercises into any oil pipeline operation, such exercises can be ineffective, or provide an illusion of safety, if the fundamental information upon which the programs are based is incomplete or flawed. This is especially true in worst case determinations, as all too many recent failures have released oil well beyond the claimed pipeline worst case determinations.¹⁵ Section VI, below, identifies additional information needed to properly evaluate a worst case release, and gauge the associated facility response plan claimed effectiveness in the event of a release. In relation to the specific risk analysis presented in the EA, I have the following general observations based on many years of pipeline failure investigation: ¹⁶ 1) Corrosion threats should be based on actual measured in the field readings verifying ILI runs and not based on assumed "conservative" corrosion rates. Corrosion rates can vary considerably and should not be based on so-called industry averages that may be low for a specific pipeline operation. Such field confirmations will verify the effectiveness of external/internal corrosion efforts mentioned in the EA. 2) ILI cannot identify all construction and transportation (i.e. cracking) defects that can survive a 1.25 MAOP hydrotest. Given the nature of the product anticipated to be moved on the system, the operator should provide evidence that transportation cracking threats are not introduced that might survive a hydrotest but grow with time because of pressure cycling that may be associated with the crude oil operation. 3) Insufficient design detail has been provided in the EA to permit an evaluation as to the risks associated with incorrect operation and/or equipment failure on the segments that could affect the sensitive water crossings. 4) Additional information is needed concerning the type of fusion bonded epoxy, or FBE, coating and whether it is of the more recent generation or type that permits CP current pass-through should the FBE disbond (separate from the pipe wall).

This threat potential should be an easy issue to resolve. 5) Natural forces threat appears to be driven by the landslide potential off the federal easements that could impact the waterways as discussed in detail in Section II of this report. ¹⁵ 49CFR§194.105 Worst case discharge. ¹⁶ USACE Digital Library,

“Environmental assessment: Dakota Access Pipeline Project, crossings of flowage easements and federal lands,” July 2016, pp. 92 - 95. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 8 of 10 6) The adequacy of the consequences section is driven by the timeliness and effectiveness of the release detection, the control room procedures to prudently respond and properly isolate a possible release that could affect the sensitive waters, and the corresponding oil spill response plan as discussed in Section III of this report. There appears to be considerable optimism in the EA in assuming a quick recognition and response by control room personnel.

The risk analysis is missing critical details to permit an independent evaluation of risk for the project that could affect the sensitive waterways including Lake Oahe. V. Nondestructive testing for girth weld inspection should clearly specify 100% radiographic testing. The two DAPL water crossings are proposed to be constructed via horizontal directional drilling, or HDD. HDD basically involves drilling a small pilot bore and proceeding with successive reaming passes to enlarge the hole diameter until the bore is significantly larger than the pipe that is eventually pulled through in a slurry of mud/bentonite to minimize forces and damage to the pipe. The EA states that DAPL will perform “non-destructive testing of 100 percent of girth welds.”¹⁷ Nondestructive testing is not defined in federal pipeline safety regulations.¹⁸ Nondestructive testing of 100 percent of girth welds should be clearly defined to mean radiological inspection (i.e., x-ray, gamma ray) of all girth welds that could impact the two crossings. Important to the soundness of the HDD crossings and to the pipeline segments that could affect the federal unusually sensitive waterways, is a clear commitment that all girth welds be radiologically inspected, a type of nondestructive testing that can produce clear, independently verifiable, traceable, and complete records of girth weld quality. I do not see such a clear requirement in the EA and API 1104 (a referenced industry standard providing guidance in pipeline welding) which affords too much room for misapplication. It is worth noting that despite many attempts over the decades to develop and advance ILI technology, current ILI capabilities cannot accurately determine the quality of girth welds, especially as it relates to girth weld cracking.

It is thus important that the quality of such girth welds be determined at the time of construction by radiographic inspection and assessment. I further advise that such radiological inspection records of all girth welds be maintained for the life of the pipeline. Such important quality assurance/quality control girth weld assessment records are like fingerprints, no two should ever be exactly alike. If such an 17 Ibid., p. 42. 18 49CFR§195.234 Welds: Nondestructive testing. Accufacts Inc. Final Page 9 of 10 inspected/radiographic test girth weld should ever fail, the radiographic record will assist in any subsequent forensic analysis. But it is important to bear in mind that even with 100% radiographic testing of girth welds, there is still a risk of pipeline leaks due to cracked girth welds, especially if the inspection is not coupled with a prudent Quality Administration/Quality Control, or QA/QC, program that captures and rejects girth weld assessments identified to be inappropriate during construction. VI. Specific information is needed to perform a complete and prudent risk analysis. Any analysis should include the following information to provide assurances that the pipeline route/design/operation/maintenance activities are complete to avoid failure, the risk analysis appropriate, and more importantly, that an oil spill response plan would likely be effective if ever needed. As too many oil spills have recently demonstrated, claims of complying with federal regulation 49CFR§194 (Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines) do not assure that such plans will be effective in the event of an oil release. All too often worst case pipeline releases are under calculated as released volumes are seriously underreported, and response plans proven ineffective at recovering anywhere near the amount of oil eventually determined to have actually been released. Without more information a proper analysis of worst case discharge claims and associated oil spill response plan effectiveness on sensitive receptors cannot be properly evaluated. The following incorporates much of the information identified in a previous section, but in a presentation format that quickly allows for an independent verification of equipment placement/type, related operational procedures, and integrity management applications and effectiveness for a particular pipeline: 1. the pipeline elevation profile (approximate elevation vs milepost for the pipeline segments between the nearest upstream and downstream pump stations) spanning the sensitive easements, 2. on the elevation profile, a line indicating

the Maximum Operating Pressure, or MOP, 3. on the elevation profile, a hydraulic profile at the design rate case (various additional rates may be included as well for large elevation changes), 4. location of mainline valves and their type of operation (e.g., manual, remote, automatic), as well as specific safety design if warranted, 5. general location/type of critical leak detection monitoring devices by milepost, Accufacts Inc. Final Page 10 of 10 6. identification by milepost range of High Consequence Areas, and 7. given the numerous pipeline failures following ILI tool runs, further requirements are warranted on the type of ILI tool to be run, its frequency, and tool limitations for the segments that could threaten and affect the federal waters. Without such information an EA for a specific pipeline is incomplete. In addition, lacking such additional important information, it is impossible to recommend additional changes to the pipeline design/operation/maintenance including enhancements in rupture detection, that would be effective in prudently assuring a low risk for this pipeline to the sensitive areas identified in the EA. Richard B. Kuprewicz, President, Accufacts Inc.”

The link is here: <http://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/files/10-28-16-Final-Accufacts-Report.pdf> Accufacts Inc. 8040 161 Redmond, WA 98052 Ave NE, #435 earthjustice.org Accufacts Inc. Final Page 3 of 10 explanation, especially given the number of pipeline ruptures following inline inspections coupled with the failure of remote and ...

Here is another set of concerns which were noted by the EPA in March of 2016. The documentation for the EPA concerns are as follows and are listed below. I will also, note that since the Flint, Michigan water situation, the public documentation of interviews with certain heads of EPA, the world has been made wiser to the inefficient and downright nonchalant bureaucratic stance which has long since made the EPA untrustworthy to keep the actual environment safe: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/3036068-Dakota-Access-2nd-DEA-Cmts-3-11-16-002.html>

I am sure that you are aware of all of the aspects which surround the DAPL; the lives which are at stake. I realize that the DAPL means self-sufficiency away from foreign oil dependence—which is a good thing—and which is something that I personally am fighting for, but the DAPL is not the way to go about it. There are alternative energy sources which harness natural, life- giving resources into the power sources we need to succeed, economically in this country. I will

include that particular study in this letter, as well. <http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/gene/peakoil/node3.html#SECTION00032000000000000000>

3.2 Renewable Energy SourcesThe International Energy Agency has a wealth of programs providing international collaboration in renewable energy [35]. Among some technologies *not* reviewed here are concentrated solar power, solar heating and cooling, and ocean energy (waves). Fusion (see Section 3.1), while technically not a renewable energy, might well have been included in this section since its necessary raw materials are projected to last 1,000 years.

3.2.1 Hydroelectric EnergyHydroelectric energy is currently a mature source, providing 2.7% of world energy production (mostly for electricity) [40].

3.2.2 Biomass:Biomass, including energy from burning of wood and waste, produces 14% of the world's energy. Technologies such a production of ethanol also require energy input in the form of petroleum-based fertilizers. It is a mature technology that is not currently growing. In the United States, it (and wind energy) benefited from a 1.7 cents per kWh tax credit until Dec., 2003 [39].

3.2.3 Geothermal:Geothermal energy is today limited to a few sites where cheap extraction of underground heat is possible [41]. Its share of world energy production is less than 0.1% and is not increasing fast.

Figure 19: Wind Energy SOURCE: IEA, *Renewables Information* [36, *Electricity Production, Figure 10*]

3.2.4 Wind:Wind energy is growing fast (perhaps 30% per year), but is still at low levels (less than 0.1% of world energy production). The largest producers as of 2001 were Germany, Spain, United States and Denmark, in that order [36]. Nevertheless, in absolute terms, wind energy now adds more capacity each year than does nuclear energy. It currently requires some subsidies or other incentives for deployment, but it is now close to market prices. In some regions, it may already compete favorably with traditional energy sources. In the United States, there were wind energy tax credits from 1978 - 1985 (Energy Tax Act of 1978) and from 1992 - 2003 (tax credit of 1.7 cents per kWh; Energy Policy Act of 1992, Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999, and Economic Security and Recovery Act of 2001). In Spain, Germany and Denmark, there have also been continuous tax and pricing incentives for wind energy since the early 1990s. Much of the growth is concentrated in Germany (5% of current electricity production), Denmark (10% of current electricity production) and Spain (5% of current electricity production), with other countries of the European Union also moving toward rapid adoption.

Some countries have goals for wind power of 50% of current electricity production. Above that level, there are problems of steady production (the wind is weaker on some days than others), which must be solved by auxiliary schemes for energy storage. Its adoption in the European Union is motivated by two factors: lessening dependence on imported oil; and reducing CO emissions in line with the Kyoto accords [24]. Since the European Union was already investing in wind energy for the sake of energy independence, they strongly favored the Kyoto accords. The European Union hopes to satisfy much of its Kyoto commitments through the use of wind energy. For each unit of wind energy produced, they receive an environmental credit for a reduction of the corresponding CO emissions from fossil-based fuels (oil, natural gas, etc.). This reduces global warming. This system of environmental credits in the Kyoto accord was also strongly favored by the United States. Those tax credits expired in December, 2003, and their renewal was tied to a larger energy bill that did not pass. This has discouraged the American wind energy program. General Electric is the primary American company in wind energy -- in comparison with numerous European companies. The United States has declined to sign the Kyoto accords.

3.2.5 Solar (photovoltaic):

Figure 20: Photovoltaic Energy SOURCE: IEA Photovoltaics [37]

Photovoltaic energy is growing fast (perhaps 30% per year), but is still at low levels (less than 0.01% of world energy production). The largest installations are in Japan (184,000 kW), Germany (82,600 kW) and the United States (44,400 kW) [37]. It currently requires sizable subsidies or other incentives for deployment. It includes photovoltaic cells (PV) to produce electricity directly from sunlight, which is the faster growing component, and solar collectors to produce heat. It cannot grow to 100% since there are some days (and also many nights) without sunlight. The lack of sunlight at night means that energy would have to be stored in the daytime and released at night.

3.3 Energy Storage 3.3.1 Fuel Cells [38], Batteries [42] and Water Reservoirs: In general, the price of a new technology decreases as its production grows (called economies of scale, or the learning curve). In typical cases, the price may decrease by 15% to 20% each time the production doubles. Wind and solar energy were pushed down this trajectory through government tax credits and subsidies in several countries. Currently, these energy storage technologies are being developed primarily through the marketplace, rather than through similar government subsidies.

3.4 Reducing Oil Consumption In the United States in 2002, 68% of oil consumption is for transportation (including 45% of oil consumption for gasoline and 8% for jet fuel) [16, EIA Annual Energy Review (Petroleum), Table 5.12c]. The National Energy Policy proposed "responsibly crafted higher [Corporate Average Fuel Economy] CAFE standards". In 1975, CAFE standards were introduced that brought average car mileage from 12.9 miles per gallon (18.3 liters per 100 kilometers) in 1975 to 27.5 mpg (8.6 l/100km) for cars and 20.7 miles per gallon (11.4 l/100km) for light trucks (SUVs, minivans, light trucks) in 1985. More than half of new vehicles sold are light trucks. Vehicles over 8500 pounds (3400 kilograms), such as the Ford Excursion and the Hummer, have no restrictions. In April, 2003, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration issued an administrative rule to boost light truck CAFE standards from 20.7 mpg (11.4 l/100km) to 22.2 mpg (10.6 l/100km) by 2007.

3.5 CO Emissions and Global Warming: a Limitation on the use of Coal Global warming has now been proven. While it is only about 1 degree Celsius (0.5 degrees Fahrenheit) at moderate latitudes, it reaches 10 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Celsius) in the Arctic. The Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) report of 300 scientists and commissioned by the eight nations bordering the Arctic has concluded that more than 50% of the Arctic ice will melt by the end of the century, including parts of the Greenland ice cap [44, ACIA]. A complete melting of the Greenland ice cap would raise sea levels by 23 feet (7 meters) [44, ACIA]. Some ramifications are that Denmark has begun a \$25 million scientific investigation to show that the seabed at the North Pole is a natural extension of Greenland. This would give Denmark sole oil drilling rights in that region when the ice pack disappears. Canada and Russia dispute this claim. Similarly, Canada has begun military patrols of the Arctic to enforce its claim to the Northwest Passage as Canadian waters once the passage there is ice-free during the summer. This is predicted by some to happen as early as 2015, but in any event no later than 2050 [44, U.S. Arctic Research Commission]. Large oil tankers cannot pass through the Panama Canal, and must currently pass around Cape Horn in South America. By 2050, the Northern Sea Route long northern Siberia will also be ice-free during summer [44, U.S. Arctic Research Commission]. Carbon dioxide (CO) has been definitively shown to be a cause of global warming. CO (and methane) are called greenhouse gases because, like greenhouses, visible sunlight passes through, but heat (in the form of infrared radiation) is trapped when it tries to escape into outer space. Complete combustion of a gallon of gasoline produces 19.8 pounds of carbon dioxide. Coal produces 2.8 pounds of

carbon dioxide for each pound burned. Natural gas (which is primarily methane) produces 2.75 pounds of carbon dioxide per pound of natural gas. Figure 21 shows historical levels of CO and its close correlation with temperature. Notice the sharp increase of CO levels at the right. Figure 22 shows the close correlation of CO levels with the rise of industrial civilization. Figure 23 demonstrates the accelerating rise in atmospheric CO content by about 35% over pre-industrial levels. It also indicates a current increase in CO levels by 0.4% per year. Hence, the CO levels are clearly caused by mankind. Finally, climate models definitively show the 50% increase to have a strong effect on climate.

Figure 21: Relation of CO to Temperature over 400,000 years (Note spike in CO₂ at right end of graph.) SOURCE: New Antarctic Ice Core Data [43]

Figure 22: CO over 1,000 years SOURCE: Carbon Dioxide Analysis Center, Historical Records from Law Dome ice cores [43]

Figure 23: CO over 42 years SOURCE: Atmospheric CO air samples at Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii, USA [43]

At this juncture in the letter, I must begin to mention all of the treaties between the indigenous tribes of this country, and the U.S. government. There have been over 500 treaties made between the original people of this country, all of which have been broken or altered in some way to cater to the monetary gains of businessmen and government officials, and various vultures surrounding these men and women. The deliberate actions of those involved with situating the DAPL where it is now—not only in Sioux country—but directly underneath the water, thereof, is the continuation of the silent and not-so silent history of a genocide of a people, for the sadistic gains of businessmen and government officials, alike. The rape of the Native American people and their land continues today. The return of the Black Hills to the Sioux people has long been in the works. I will include my former petition to you concerning the return of the Black Hills. To The U.S. Congress: We petition you as OUR government to restore the Black Hills to the Lakota Sioux people. We, the signers of this petition, stand in solidarity and demand that the rightful owners (The Lakota Sioux people) are given back their land (The Black Hills). We, the signers of this petition, demand that you, our congress, make legislative provisions which provide the Lakota Sioux their land, namely, The Black Hills. As it stands, The United States is still in violation of the treaty made in 1851. Each day, the u.s. government remains in violation of international laws, Article VI of the U.S. Constitution, and the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie, by continuing to possess stolen property Black Hills gold from the

Sacred Black Mountain Region which belong to the Lakota Sioux. We, The signers, hereby petition congress and all parts of the U.S. government to draft legislative amends which directly give the Black Hills back to the Lakota Sioux people without any strings attached. Here is the Story of how the Black Hills were taken by a tribesman of the Lakota Sioux people: The Lakota look at the Black Hills as having spiritual power. All the Plains Tribes look at them that way. But the white man saw only the yellow rock called gold. They tried to make deals to get the land in the Treaties of 1825, 1851, 1868, and even the Bradley Bill of the 1980's. However, the only Treaty that should be recognized concerning the Black Hills is the Treaty of 1851. At that time, all the tribes signed this Treaty and they signed it in a holy way. The Lakota brought the Sacred White Buffalo Calf C'anunpa, the Cheyenne brought their 7 sacred arrows, and the Crow, Arikara, and other tribes brought their sacred bundles. They all held ceremonies before they held the pen. They all agreed that no settlers should enter that sacred area, the Black Hills. The way that Treaty was written, this became a non-negotiable matter from that time on. No other Treaty would have the right to change that. But the government and homesteaders, the settlers and prospectors kept invading the Black Hills. As a result, the Federal Government renegotiated the terms and called it the Fort Laramie 1868 Treaty. This time, the original signers of the 1851 Treaty didn't want to sign. Many were fighting. There were no sacred ceremonies done and only one sacred c'anunpa, only one sacred prayer pipe, was present. The prospectors and homesteaders brought in whiskey to get many of the signers drunk so they would sign. My grandfather told me all about this. He saw it, personally. Mni wakan, sacred water, is what the Lakota called alcohol because it affected our people so strongly. So this is how we lost the Black Hills.

Six years later, in 1874, General George Armstrong Custer took an expedition into the Black Hills which included a geologist and numerous miners. What they found immediately caused a major gold rush and the white settlers and miners began pouring into the Black Hills. The treaties were completely ignored. In 1876, the Indian Appropriations Act demanded the Sioux give back the Black Hills or starve under siege. Then they ordered the destruction of all the buffalo herds. By 1889, the Federal Government had forced the Lakota into prisoner of war camps which they now call Reservations. According to government documents, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is prisoner of war camp #344. Around 1990, I rode 7 years with many young people to the Crazy Horse Monument. When we crossed our so-

called homelands, we were stopped by the white landowners because we didn't have their permission. One old homesteader showed us his deed showing where he had bought the land from the Federal Government. He told us that if we didn't like it, we should go talk to the Federal Government who got it from the Louisiana Purchase. So, we lost our Black Hills. Some said we sold them. If so, I believe somebody took the money without any of us Lakota, Dakota, Nakota, Cheyenne or Arikara knowing it. There is no money. In 1980, the United States Supreme Court said the Black Hills did rightfully belong to the Lakota.

They wanted to buy them from us but our People have refused that money. The sacred Black Hills are not for sale. But that's why the Bradley Bill was introduced in 1987 in Congress, to make it look good. It supposedly would have let us live in the Black Hills while the Federal Government could still mine, trespass, and do whatever they wanted. But even that was never approved. So, saying the Black Hills are ours and belong to us are just hollow, empty words. If they are really ours, why can't we live there? It's only occupied by white people with land deeds. We cannot even go to the Black Hills and exercise our spiritual ways. We are forbidden. We have to get permission from the Government and the BLM and then we have to follow their rules and regulations. But if we are a sovereign nation like they said, we would have our own jurisdiction (county-state-reservation). If we do still own the Black Hills, we need a new treaty, to renegotiate a new treaty. All the other treaties were violated or abandoned, often with the approval of Congress, without us knowing about it. That's not supposed to happen in nation to nation dealings. We have a treaty council, a council of elders, all kinds of councils but none of them are effective. The government and state have kept us hungry and distracted with their projects which accomplish very little. Every other foreign nation conquered by the United States has received huge efforts towards rehabilitation and rebuilding. Yet, while the U.S. cries about 20% unemployment, we have 80% unemployment. We remain isolated and have living conditions which are as bad as or worse than any "third world country." Our life expectancy is only 48 years old for men and 52 years old for women. We are the longest prisoners of war in the world's history. It must change. We need to be set free so we can deal with our own people and our children and their children. Unfortunately, most of our old people are in the spirit world. Today, our young people have no knowledge of the treaties, the massacre of Wounded Knee, the struggle of Wounded Knee 2, or our

history. These are the reasons our culture is dying. No one remembers the language, culture, virtues, or spirituality.

No one knows the real history. But they need to know. If we are to survive, people need to understand. When we're talking about the Black Hills, it's not just the land that was lost but our way of life. It's not just money. Money is the least important thing. We have lost our way of life. When we talk about the Black Hills, it is about everything. That place is holy and sacred. Ho he'cetu yelo, I have spoken these words. David Swallow, Wowitan Yuha ManiPorcupine, South Dakota - The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation

It is time to petition congress to set right one of the biggest wrongs in history by returning land which was taken from the Lakota Sioux People. I implore, you, as the greatest, most powerful and influential leader in the free world, to understand that the continual rape and destruction of Sioux land is not just a one- time event, but is a series of events which have been going on since the white man looked at these bountiful lands and only saw gold, and decided to own her, possesses her, and then go on to rape her, take her from her rightful caretakers--people who have done nothing but to try and warn us of the dangers of raping mother earth. I also ask that you do more research on your own concerning the deep implications of building Energy Transfer Partners' DAPL on Sioux land. It is a slap in the face for the caretakers, it is a slap in the face of all children of humanity, ESPECIALLY considering all of the technological advances that we as a human race have created—specifically to avoid a situation like the one we have today, with the DAPL. There is absolutely no excuse not to use the renewable energy resources we have available at our fingertips in order to preserve the earth and her living things. While Most businessmen and those in government may view this and other letters regarding the DAPL, as touchy-feely, inarticulate, and practically of no consequence, but I would ask that you reconsider and use the alternative energy companies such as Solar City to deliver this country's energy needs to its paying customers.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

Tasha C. Allen
P.O. BOX 806
Mont Alto, PA
17237

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

From: bookbiker.yarbrough@gmail.com on behalf of Angela Yarbrough
<yarbroughs@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2016 10:36 AM
To: IUB Customer [IUB]; Mailguest [IUB]
Subject: ATTN: Geri Huser

Dear Ms. Huser,

The citizens in your building right now asking you to meet with them deserve a face to face meeting. They are representing the public and the public good which is what YOU are supposed to be doing.

People all across the country are watching on social media and are appalled that you are hiding behind functionaries with notepads while concerned citizens are being arrested for simply demanding that you meet with them and address their concerns.

Sincerely,
Angela Yarbrough
Blue Ridge, Virginia

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

From: Virginia Jackson <virginiaruth83@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2016 8:28 AM
To: IUB Customer [IUB]
Subject: Dakota/Bakken Pipeline

Good Morning,

I am a citizen of Iowa, I implore the Citizens Utility Board to immediately meet with the two fasting activists right outside your office building.

I urge you to use your compassion and reach out TODAY for a meeting about the Dakota/Bakken Pipeline. I care deeply about this issue and about these people putting their very health on the line.

My family has lived in this great state since 1865 and always been active in preserving it for future generations.

Please take the time to meet and listen to everyone concerned about the pipeline.

Sincerely

Virginia Jackso

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

From: Susan Jasper <happy.susanjasper@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 29, 2016 8:37 AM
To: IUB Customer [IUB]
Subject: clean water

Hello,

As a citizen of Iowa, I implore the Citizens Utility Board to immediately meet with the two fasting activists right outside your office building, TODAY.

Today is Day 9 without nourishment. I urge you to use your compassion and reach out TODAY for a meeting about the Dakota/Bakken Pipeline.

I care deeply about this issue and about these people putting their very health on the line. Please do the right thing TODAY and have a meeting.

Sincerely,
Susan Jasper
Ames IA

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on December 9, 2016, HLP-2014-0001

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

From: Ria Keinert <riakeinert@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 29, 2016 6:25 AM
To: IUB Customer [IUB]
Subject: Concerned about Jessica and Travis' hunger strike

Hello,

As a citizen of Iowa, I implore the Citizens Utility Board to immediately meet with the two fasting activists right outside your office building, TODAY.

Today is Day 9 without nourishment. I urge you to use your compassion and reach out TODAY for a meeting about the Dakota/Bakken Pipeline.

I care deeply about this issue and about these people putting their very health on the line.

Please do the right thing TODAY and have a meeting.

Sincerely,

Ria Keinert, Ames IA

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

From: Thomas Hilton <alaska.sterling@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 29, 2016 12:18 AM
To: IUB Customer [IUB]
Subject: Woman has announced hunger strike in front of IUB offices

Just shut it down. Look at what these people are willing to do to shut down the Pipeline and protect our water sources and the sacred land of the indigenous American people from those that seek personal gain by selling that which is not theirs to sell.

"PLEASE READ if you have been concerned about Jessica's health from fasting in front of the IUB.

Jessica R has decided to fight the pipeline by entering an open ended fast at the IUB office until they shut down DAPL.

What she needs and is asking for is support in her action.

In fasting it is not beneficial to encourage someone to eat after they have taken on a spiritual journey of risking their life to further their cause.

It is important that if you care about her health and would like her to eat that you direct those concerns to the people behind the fast...The IUB.

CALL the IUB and share your concerns.

Let them know that a woman is dying in front of their office at the hands of their inaction.

Show up to the IUB in waves and demand meetings and demand a shut down.

Occupy the space with her in solidarity.

Plan solidarity actions at the IUB and set up camp with these protectors.

We understand you worry about us. And we appreciate that more than ever.

But we fully understand the risk of every direct action we take and make a conscious decision to move forward because we are willing to put our lives on the line to protect what limited fresh water supply's we have left on the planet. Because we deeply believe that water is life. Therefore we must do everything in our power to protect it. We ask that you trust our actions as much as we do and support us through out that action.

Jessica understand the gravity of this action more than any of us do. She wants folks to trust and believe in the power of this action and support her through it by directing concerns at those blatantly responsible for the fast, the IOWA Utilities Board.

-Taken from Facebook.

Do the right thing.

-Thomas Hilton
Michigan

Whetstone, Jane [IUB]

Subject: FW: Please take action

From: Marilyn Feil [<mailto:mfeil@sbcglobal.net>]

Sent: Monday, November 28, 2016 8:18 PM

To: Mailguest [IUB]

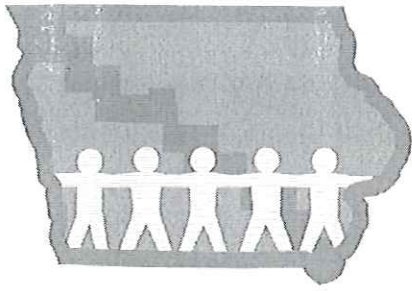
Subject: Please take action

Hello Iowa Utilities Board:

Please stop the DAPL. There are two people risking their lives with a hunger strike in order to stop the pipeline. They know the importance of curbing global warming and of keep nature safe from possible spills. I am a life-long Midwesterner, and this fall was the warmest I have ever seen. You have the ability to make history in a positive way. Please stop the DAPL.

--Marilyn Feil, concerned citizen

Filed with the Iowa Utilities Board on December 9, 2016, HLP-2014-0001



BAKKEN PIPELINE RESISTANCE COALITION

FILED WITH
Executive Secretary

DEC 05 2016

IOWA UTILITIES BOARD

Dear Iowa Utilities Board staff and commissioners:

On behalf of the Bakken Pipeline Resistance Coalition, we respectfully ask you to revoke the permit for the Dakota Access Bakken crude oil pipeline.

As you may know, yesterday the Army Corps of Engineers denied the 408 permit granting the easement for Dakota Access to put the pipeline under Lake Oahe and the Missouri River. The Corps is calling on the company to conduct a full Environmental Impact Statement – something that should have been done prior to any permits being granted or construction beginning.

In light of this action by the Army Corps of Engineers, it is likely that the pipeline process will be delayed for many months and potentially rerouted or denied all together.

Construction on the pipeline should have never been allowed to begin anywhere until all permits were granted.

In March, when the Iowa Utilities Board granted the permit to Dakota access, which stipulated numerous requirements that Dakota access must meet prior to construction. Among those requirements were that construction could not begin until all the permits were approved and all requirements were met.

In June, the IUB broke your own rules and allowed the company to proceed with construction without having met any of the requirements. Dakota Access had NONE of the Iowa permits and was still missing several other permits along the route in other states.

The IUB granted the use of eminent domain without proving any real public benefit for the people of Iowa and without any of the requirements met that you stipulated.

The actions by the Iowa Utilities Board were both irresponsible and unconscionable

Your duty is to the people of Iowa, not to out-of-state corporations.

Your duty was to determine a clear and irrefutable benefit to the people of Iowa. You failed to do that.

Your duty was to protect the interest of Iowans. You fail to do that.

Your duty was to enforce your own rules and regulations. You failed to do that.

Your actions have resulted in the destruction of miles and miles of Iowa's precious farm land and natural areas, and unimaginable threats to our water and soil.

The pipeline construction crew, mostly from out of state, has failed to meet the basic guidelines laid out in the permit and have caused potentially irreparable damage to the some of the best farmland in the world. Farmland that belong to Iowa families – not big oil – and you have failed to step in, stop them from doing damage and you have failed to hold them accountable.

This is a failed project. The Iowa Utilities Board must now do the responsible thing and stand with Iowans. We are calling on you to revoke the permit and require Dakota Access to stop any and all remaining construction in Iowa. In addition, Dakota Access should be made to pay reparations to land owners and Iowans to cover the cost of damage that they caused.

Sincerely,

The Bakken Pipeline Resistance Coalition.